SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1884.

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Marriages and Beaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tan Sen office until midnight. They should however, he brought in as early as possible.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 14, 1884, was: 184.441 Friday Total for the week..... .951.065

The Great Issue of All.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, expresses with great point and force the nature of the chief question which is to be determined by the people in the approaching national election:

"The Times is not, and never has been, a free trade r. It believes, with a great many ardent protected, that our tariff laws stand in need of revision. But in advocating revenue reform it has never advocated free trade for this country. The tariff is one thing, the Presidency is quite another. The Finer supported Sanator Enursus for the Chicago traction, and he is a protectionist. Just now the relation, and he is a protectionist. Just now the relation to settle which is afvery much greatnomination, and he is a protectionist. Jest now the voters have a question to settle which is of very much greater importance than the terrif question. It is a question that concerns the honor of the nation and its enfety. The supreme and role issue this year is whether or not the next President of the United States shall be a man honest himself and in favor of honest government."

The Times was one of the greatest advocates of the recently defeated Morrison bill, and its utterances hitherto have given aid and comfort to those who are endeavoring, at all hazards, to crowd the tariff question into the first rank as the greatest question of all-in fact the only very important question to be determined by the people in choos-

ing the next President. We commend the wisdom of the Times in seeing that the tariff is of no importance whatever compared with the question of honest and patriotic government. This is the ground we have always taken, and we are glad to have the powerful cooperation of the Times in maintaining it. Let us hope that it may not be maintained in vain. All other political questions are trifling in comparison.

Blaine and the Religious Sentiment.

Mr. BLAINE must feel that the religious papers and the clergy are treating him with gross ingratitude, for he has used no end of tact, and even endured many personal sacrifloes, to win their favor and secure their votes. His "old pastor," for instance, certifies that his persistency as a churchgoer is almost phenomenal, and that the BLAINE pew is always full because he forces everybody in the house to accompany him. He will not even let his guests off.

Yet we find that many leading religious papers which have always been in sympathy with the Republican party, are now among the loudest in objecting to BLAINE as a man of bad character and dangerous ambitions. Prominent ministers of the denominations he has tried most to please are joining in the outery, and this rebellion among the churchgoing Republicans is one of the most striking and most significant of the many exhibitions of Republican discontent with his candidacy.

The leading Congregational papers see to be very generally dissatisfied. The Independent bolts the Chicago nominations quarely. The Christian Union regards them with "unfeigned regret," and says that the best Republicans will "stand quiet" in the campaign, having an "unaiterable determination not to support Mr. BLAINE for the Presidency." To the Congregationalist his nomination is "a sad disappointment." BLAINE and LOGAN, it says, "are identified with what most needs to be eradicated from our politics, without distinction of party. and whoever votes for them will do so with his eyes open." The Baptist Weekly expresses a like aversion to BLAINE, and the Boston Christian Register, the organ of the New England Unitarians, says that voters who desire decent politics "have no further in-

terest in or use for the Republican party." We observe, too, that among the many letters approving their course which the bolting Republican journals publish, those from clergymen are especially numerous hearty. They come from ministers of all denominations, but particularly those known as evangelical, in which the Republican party has had great strength.

Despite his efforts to conciliate it, and it the face of his old pastor's certificate, religious sentiment seems to have been especially outraged by the nomination of BLAINE.

Oregon Refuses to Make the Experiment.

Woman suffrage has received another blow in the defeat of the amendment to the Constitution of Oregon granting to the wome of the State the privilege of voting. Its advocates had strong hopes of its success, but It seems that the amendment received only

about one-third of the votes cast. Failure in Oregon is the more discouraging to the woman suffragists because, if they cannot succeed in a new State, the chances for their political revolution must be small indeed in the older States, where the conservatism is greater and there is more disposi tion to dread an experiment of such importance. It is probable, too, that their defeat in Oregon was largely due to a cause which would be felt even more in the Eastthe hostility or indifference of women them-

selves to the proposed amendment. We observe, however, that the disappointed woman suffragists of Oregon attribute their defeat to the opposition of the "low and vicious elements" of society, which, they say, everywhere are arrayed against "s measure that would give the home a chance to mass its power against all its enemies. Yet the experience of Wyoming seems to indicate that the admission of women to the polis rather increases than diminishes political corruption, and gives new power to vice,

ead of crushing it. We doubt very much whether the "low and vicious elements" of Oregon were frightened at the prospect of woman suffrage, or con tributed very powerfully to bring about its eat. Both there and elsewhere they might min more than they would lose by the experiment; and fear that such would be the equence makes many encinies of woman age. Nor does actual test in Wyoming

and to allay their apprehens The defeat in Oregon was more probably has to the great opposition of the conservative and religious people of the State, women as well as men. There, as here, we infer, the women who would be most desirable as voters are still unwilling to go to the polls.

Catholics Again Dominant in Belgium. The Parliamentary election which took place this week in Belgium having resulted in a triumph for the Clerical party, all the hanges in the Belgian Constitution projected by the Radicals will be indefinitely postponed, and, of course, diplomatic intercourse

with the Vations will be at once resumed. In no European country, not even in Spain or Ireland, do sealous Catholies constitute so powerful an element of the population as they do in Belgium. Neither is there any European State professing to enjoy Parliamentary government where the body of electors is so narrowly circumscribed by high property qualifications. As regards the provision made for popular education, the reations of the civil power to the Church, and in many other particulars, the existing Constitution has long been the object of vehe ment attack upon the part of Belgian Radicals. On the whole, however, the country is extremely prosperous, and the masses of those at present intrusted with the suffrage seem content to leave well enough alone. Ac cordingly, when the Radicals last year inroduced a bill proposing a revision of the Constitution for the purpose of extending the franchise, they were only able to muster eleven votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

Yet, although the Radical contingent in the Legislature was thus insignificant, the Liberal Cabinet presided over by M. FRERE-ORBAU could not dispense with its support, and proeeded to make a number of important conssions which, by alarming the Conservative and Catholic voters, have led to its overthrow. While, for instance, the Government refused to touch the Parliamentary franchise, it brought in a measure almost totally abolishing the property qualifications hitherto required for participating in the provincial and communal elections, and it also undertook to make education compulsory. Inasmuch as such innovations, by disseminating instruction and training the peasantry to exerolse political rights in local affairs, would tend to remove the objections of the Moderates to the bestowal of the Parliamentary franchise. the FRERE-ORBAU Ministry was accused by its opponents of acting in bad faith, and of privily giving with the left hand what it pretended to withhold with the right. The unfriendly attitude which the Cabinet maintained toward the Vatican was also calculated to excite the Catholics to unusual activity at the polls, while among their customary adherents in the large cities the Liberal Ministers had lost favor by their fiscal difficulties, which had compelled them to aggregate the burden of taxation.

The outcome of the election being to give the Catholics a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the new Cabinet will place the relations between Belgium and the Vatican on their old footing of peculiar sympathy and amity, and one effect of the return of the Ciericals to power will no doubt be the despatch of a strong remonstrance from Brussels against the conversion of the Propa ganda property. At home an effort will be made to revert as far as possible to the state of things which prevailed before the FRERE-ORBAU Ministry took office. The apprehension of reactionary measures has already caused riots in some of the large towns, and will fuse together the several groups of the opposition which, under the names of Liberals, Moderates, and Radicals, have hitherto shown themselves averse to concerted action. The determination of each section to name candidates of its own undoubtedly caused the ose of a good many seats at the late election. and, according to a telegram, a movemen has already been begun to organize a stable coalition with a definite programme of reform. But the chances are that the hold of the Conservatives on the Belgian Legislature will remain for some time unshaken, unless, ndeed, the rumored intention of WILLIAM III. of Holland to betroth his infant daughter to the son of the Belgian heir apparent should bring the relatively tranquil and uestered Beigium within the range of BISMARCK's diplomatic machinations.

New Light on Savage Peoples.

Recent researches in little known lands have given us a different and more favorable impression of many of their inhabitants. When Mr. H. O. FORBES and his wife set out two years ago to explore the islands in the Pacific known as the Timor Laut group, they were told that the natives were bloodthirsty savages with whom their lives would not be safe a week. The Geographical Gasetteer says, also, that Timor Laut is inhabited by a rac notorious for its treachery and its crueity." But this explorer and his wife lived three months among these people, who gave them a building site, sold them supplies, took great delight in teaching them their language, and impressed Mr. FORBES as an amiable and

Dr. Junker, who has lived four years among the Niam-Niams in Africa, de that Schweinfurth was wholly mistaken in his belief that these interesting people were anthropophagi. Six years ago no one knew anything about the Congo natives above Isangila, STANLEY's second station, except that they were all cannibals. These same natives are now raising vegetables, grain, and fruits for STANLEY'S large force, and they are no more cannibals than the Euro-

peans whom they are welcoming. In 1881 JOSEPH THOMPSON and CHAURGEY MAPLES, in their travels east of Lake Nyassa, carefully avoided the country of the Mavia on account of their reputation as fierce and inhospitable savages, but in the follow ing year Mr. O'NEILL pushed into the forbidden land, and found the Mavia a simpleminded, harmless folk. When he had allayed their suspicions, begotten of years of illtreatment by more powerful tribes, they showed no distrust, and were generous and

ognitable. Civilized peoples often do great injustice to uncivilized races of whom they know little, and we are coming to understand that sayage human nature is not so degraded as has commonly been supposed, and that it is generally amenable to civilizing influences if

June in Massachusetts.

those influences are wisely directed.

In this part of the world June has thus far been the month of overcoats rather than the month of roses. The southern part of centrai Massachusetts has been more fortunate In the country about the thriving city of Springfield the sun has shone warmly, the south wind has blown softly, and the editor of the Springfield Republican has indulged in salant repose on the mossy hilltop beneath the old trees, while the world goes by and one does not care to see." The rest of the early summer scene which presents itself to the eye that does not care to see is thus pictured:

"The cowe look at one with mild-eyed query, but ear not for an master. The great ante craw over one as if he were a log, and indeed it is not hard in those shades, with the sweet woodsy broath of maker, full of the in-come of fore generations and full leaves, filling the brain come of fore generations and fall leaves, filling the brain with waves of pleasure, to famey comin the old days when man was a bit of nature himself, and behind every

old gueried cell a jound eathy might tork, and out of the sweet, trim, levely maples or birehes dryade might ecquettiship peop, while the woodland spring at which one laps and then laves his temples might well afford a pretty naidd to impart her comforting carees."

Never before in the history of the human race did an editor lap at a woodland spring whether he afterward laved his temples in

The "sweet woodsy breath of nature" may have suggested the idea, but we attribute it to the nomination of James G. Blains.

Since that event, Massachusetts Republi-cans are willing enough to "fancy again the old days," but it requires almost as vigorous an exercise of the imagination as is displayed in the paragraph we have quoted. This effort of editorial fancy, however,

settles one question. It has frequently been said of late that the literary centre of America had left Boston and come to New York. The statement is correct only in part. It has left Boston, but not yet reached New York. It has stopped at Springfield.

The Methodist Skeptic.

The following letter can be easily answered: "To vin Epiron or Tun Sun—Sir: I notice that re-cently Tun Sun makes the statement that 'religious skepticism is appearing among the Methodista. " " Dr. Gunny, their chief scholar, concesses that he has come to the conclusion that many of the Bible stories are only old women's tales, and that the ancient vene-ration of the Scriences as the worl of Gor must storie.

ion of the Scriptures as the word of Gop must slowly

enpress."If Dr. Cunny has made any such 'confession,' I for one as a Mathodiat would like to know it. He has just been elected editor of the Mathodiat Quarterly Review, the Church organ, and if any foundation of fact can be found that he has uttered the views attributed to him, for the sake of truth and religion let us have it. If the General Conference of the Church just adjourned has elected a man with such views editor of its Quarterly Proton, the fact need only to be known to blow the Church to pieces. And it ought to be known.

"U. S. SERATE, WASHINGTON, June 5. "G. D. FOE."

Last winter the Rev. Dr. CURBY made an ddress before the Methodist preschers of Chicago. What he said, apparently, was not intended for publication, but was rather a confession of skepticism for the ears of his clerical brethren only. It so happened, however, that one of the preachers present was a stenographer also, and he took down Dr. CURBY's remarks exactly as they came from his lips. Subsequently the verbatim report, as to the accuracy of which the preacher is ready to take his oath, was printed, and our remarks concerning Dr. CURRY were based on that report.

Here is a part of what Dr. CURBY then said: "But we are now standing on the eye of the most stasendous revolution in reference to the doctrines of the Sible that the Church has over known. Uncertainty and loubt are pressing upon us. We are not certain of the authorship of the Old Testament. We cannot tell what part was written by Mosss and what part by other hands of the books attributed to Mosss. We say David wrote the Pasins, but we know that the Pasims were not all written by Davin. They were written by different per-sone at long intervals. No one can tell who wrote the Book of Jos. It contains evidences of being one of the pidest books in the Bible. The Old Testament abo with 10,000 old wives' fables, which will finally drop out like a tadpole loses its tall when it has no further use

"It would not be prudent now for us to attack these eligion. It is not all given by inspiration. When you inve to give up what your mother taught you, do it somestig, but do not say much about if publicly. The re-rised New Testament is incomparably superior to the old version; but there are still many things that will have o be changed. But I am awfully shy of the Old Tests usi go overboard. Many of the prophecies of Igatal and other prophets that are applied to Camer and the Church had reference to the return of the Jews from their captivity. Let those who attack Rommson (Roserson) Suith and others with him move slowly, for ther may find themselves standing on the same group s the near future."

If that does not mean that the Rev. Dr. CURRY has outgrown his old faith in the Scriptures as all given by inspiration, if it is not the language of a skeptic, it has no meaning. It certainly justifies the remark which our correspondent quotes from THE Sun. Of course, if the Methodist Church wants Dr. Curry as the editor of its organ, that is its own business; but it is evident that the Methodists no longer require that their teachers shall have faith in revelation.

Grand Juries.

The Evening Post speaks of Judge Barr LETT's charge to the Queens County Grand Jury as exceptionally good. We are giad to hear that the jury gave it close attention, and hope that their work will show that they have profited by it.

There is no doubt that there is an carpest desire on the part of grand jurors faithfully to perform the duties intrusted to them. Here in New York and in this vicinity they are made up of intelligent and consci men, and the Grand Inquest is conducted as t should be, without fear or favor, and under

a solemn sense of responsibility. As a whole, indeed, our juries, both grand and petit, are now composed of men of good quality, and the arguments which have been prought against the jury system, on the score of the difficulty of getting suitable citizens to serve as jurymen, have no justification. It is true that the jury list is small n proportion to the population in proportion to the registry of voters even-but such as it is, it includes a fair representation of

the intelligence and the integrity of the city. Under the present law the hardships of jury service are rarely great, and good citizens willingly make such personal sacrifices as its performance requires of them. There is less disposition than formerly among the most desirable men to shirk the duty Every one who is familiar with our courts knows that the average quality of the juries is excellent. The verdicts, too, are generally sound and impregnable; and never had we better reason than now to be satisfied with our jury system, despite the fashion of decrying it which has arisen in some quarters. It works well and serves the ends of right

and justice. But there is a disposition to use the Grand Inquest as a machine for collecting debts and for punishing business misfortune as well as for shielding business carelessness in giving credit. Grand Juries should be on their guard against all such attempts to make them serve private ends merely, and Judges should impress caution on them, for they are not lawyers, and do not always understand the limits of their proper functions

A good many other donkeys seem to have taken the view expressed by the Springfield Re-publican in the following observation: "But what a spectacle to see THE SUN trying to blench the spots in Mr. SLAINE's record!"

Fudge! THE SUN makes no effort of that sort; and this will be apparent enough as the fight goes on. But it is just as well to understand your adversary and to know what forces he is going to bring into play in the duel.

The Presbyterians of Canada seem to be girding themselves for a vigorous forward movement, and their activity, as shown at their General Assembly in Toronto, prese contrast with the course of some of the Pres-byterians of New York who have lately shown disposition to crowd into the fashionable quarters of the city, on the ground that their church appears to have no chance of success in the poorer neighborhoods. The Canadian Precbyterians show a more aggressive spirit. They have pronounced in favor of a movement to introduce religious instruction in the public schools, and have domanded legislation against the desceration of the Sabbath, besides interceting themselves in political matters. Evi-dentity they are not to be discouraged by the scotness of those for whose good they labor.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. EVANTS thinks the Republicans are going to "have a great cam-paign with Blaine and Logan." It was not ed that Mr. Evants would fall to agree with the Fraudulent Harm on that subject erbaps it will be a great campaign, and cortainly there will be great fun in it. The opin on of Mr. Evants as to Mr. BLAINE'S Peruvian policy will add to the fun, and will, no doubt, be given in characteristic length before the summer is over.

People who go to the sesside to see the rowds and the sights, and to hear the music, and who find the ocean rather stupid in the ab-sence of such accessories, will be glad that the fireworks period of the Coney Island season as been reached early this year. In the glare of electric lights, the blare of bands, the cries of showmen, and the cracking and fizzing of fireworks, they will almost be able to persuade themselves that they are not at the seaside at all, but in the Bowery, or at a country fair. It is singular that people should take the trouble to go to the seashore only in order to turn their backs upon it when they get there et who has not perceived that a Coney Island barroom, or side show, attracts the carnest attention of ten visitors where the ocean receives the admiring glances of one?

Mr. FRYE and Mr. HALE may not be overheated with enthusiasm for their former Boss, but Boutzells, M. O., a louder, more emphatic, and more amusing character, is at boiling point. Bournels is one of the curiosities of longress, but some of his constituents fall to appreciate him. He has been booming BLAINE for some time, and hopes to be reelected to Congress by means of his connection with the Plumed Knight, BLAINE will undoubtedly be of use to Boutella: how much use Boutella will be to BLAIRE is another matter.

RED JACKET, the celebrated Seneca Indian. to whose memory the Buffalo Historical Society proposes to erect a monument, was famous in his time for his oratorical powers, and his countrymen surnamed him Sagoyewatha, which means, "He keeps them awake." This is a good deal more than can be said of some of he orators of our day.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

The \$250,000 of Secret Service Money Not All Intended for Grant & Company. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Some additional facts which have come to my knowledge appear

o afford a justification for the action of those Democratic Senators who voted to give Mr. relinghuysen a quarter of a million of money which he desires for the secret service fund. The purpose of giving this money to the se-

eret service fund is to put it where the Administration can spend it without being obliged to account for the purpose and channels of its expenditure; and it is not at all certain that Gen. Grant and his partners in the canal consession. It is true that they have got a grant from Guatemala and that they have spent s derate sum, not exceeding \$25,000 certainly. in surveys of the canal, and beyond this they have done nothing. But that Mr. Frelinghuysen, or the Democratic Senators who have now given him their support, intend to pay Grant an extravagant price for the concession, is not to be believed at present.

The great fact about the thing appears to be that Mr. De Lesseps has found that his attempt to build a canal at Panama is exposed to most serious danger of failure. The work that has already been done there, costly as it is, has been to a very great extent swept away and destroyed by the spring freshets, and in his despair regarding that line he has turned his attention to the line through Nicaragus, Guate-mala, and Costa Rica. Under the patronage of the French Government he has now opened negotiations for a concession to him of the right to build a canal there, his idea being to abandon Panama altogether. The consession which belongs to Grant, Beale Co. was made several years ago, Beyond the surveys they have done nothing toward the construction of the canal; and the authorities which gave them their grant, anxious to have something done there, have listened willingly to the overtures of the French. The prospect is, unless the United States should intervene, that the Nicaragua isthmus may pass into French hands, and that the only short channel of ship communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific may be taken enirely away from the control and influence the United States. In case France should besome hostile, the canal might be closed to us stogether; and the danger seems so serious to President Arthur that he has taken some steps in the matier, and for the purpose of conducting the affair with the nec seaary vigor, this grant for secret service money has been asked.

Tapping the Surplus,

WASHINGTON, June 14.—During a single see wannington, saine it. During a single season is a fine the other day, the House countdered and passed no fewer than seventy-four separate bills granting or increasing pensions to individuals, besides concurring in five Senate bills for like purposes, and amending and passing two other Senate bills, thus making eighty-one area, in ail, favorably acted upon. se individual pension bills, however, only draw off

These individual paneton bills, however, only draw off the Treasury surplus at the spigot, and there is great resticences to get at and pass some of the bills that include whole classes of pensions, which will be drawing off the surplus at the bung. A bill introduced some time since by Mr. Cook proposes to increase the full disability pension to 874 per month, or 8880 per year. This would be a goodly little income, but Mr. Stockslager subsequently introduced a bill "for the benefit of certain seldiers and skilors, and to pay them \$100 per month in lies of all pensions now received by them "—thus providing an income of \$1.200 a year. The same gratisman has a me of \$1,200 a year. The same gentleman has pending bill for pensioning "the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men "of the Tippecause Indian ampaign of 1811, thus going back seventy-three year in the search for possible pensioners.

A Republican Contost Over Motels,

WASHINGTON, June 13.-The contest in the Republican party is no longer over men, but over hotels and the question at present is as to the choice of head quariers for the campaign. Kikins, who has set up bus-ness as a bees since Blaine's nomination, wants to have the campaign conducted from the rooms on the Twentyourth street side of the Pifth Avenue Hote were used four years ago by Chester A Arthur, candidate for Vice-President, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the State of New York.

But while Eikins was nominating Siaine, Ed. Stokes was in Chicago, with Jim Butler, formerly Appointment Clork of the Treasury, and Frank Sperry, private secretary of Secretary Folger. These gentlemen were esten sibly for Arthur, but were really for the Hoffman House the members of the new Republican committee to vote to have the campaign headquarters at that hotel. Their business was not suspected until Elzins began to make a canvass on his own account for the Fifth Avenue Ho-lel, and when he discovered that the work had been done, he began to write letters to the members of the committee pointing out the danger of associate the man who killed Jim Fisk.

Gen. O. E. Babenck's Estate.

Washington, June 14.—The late O. R. Babcock is reported to have left an estate estimated by some of his friends at nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. When he returned from St. Louis, after his trial for complicity in the Whickey Ring frauds, he circulated a sub scription paper to defray the scription paper to defray the expenses of the defence and a large sum was raised by that means. Each Chan-dler and other leading Republicans contributed a thou-sand dollars each, and Babcock turned the prosecution to good financial account.

Cyclones and Tornados

Of late years a serious confusion has arisen of the years confounding of the words cyclone and tornado. Tornado, the older word, is of Spanish origin, and is applied to local storine of a violent character tornado. Tornado, the older word, is of Spanish erigin, and is applied to local storine of a violent character similar to those so common in the equatorial seas. "Cyclone" was proposed about forty years ago as a name for those large storine of the Indian Ocean in which the winds blow over a broad area in spiral courses toward a centre of low preseure. The term now properly includes the storing that cross this country from west to east and then near northwardward over the Atlantic o east and then pass northeastward over the Atlanti The use of the word systems, in speaking of violent local storms, is entirely incorrect. The Signal Service is desirous of collecting facts in

regard to thunder stories during the present number, and will send instructions and free postal eards to any person willing to keep a record, and who will send his name and address.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PARKET CANAL

PANAMA, June 8.-The departure of Mr Jules Dingler, the Director-General of the Panama Canal for France, marks another stage in the history of De Lessep's Colombian enter-prise. Mr. Dingler's expedition, so called from its having accompanied him to the Isthmus in October last (they landed on the 19th of that month in Aspinwall), has met with many reverses. It consisted of thirty-two members, including himself, wife, son, and daughter. Yellow fever out off Count de Cuerno and M. Zimmerman, within three weeks of landing. Nine already have fallen victims to yellow fever within five months, Mr. Dingler, Junior, and liss Dingler being among the vietims. Do of canal officers have died of vellow fever since work commenced on the capal.

Le Bulletin du Canal Interocéanique, De Les-

sep's organ, in its last issue describes how the canal will be opened in 1888. Such news to us who live and have our being here, such as it is, is very amusing. To-day, after three and a half years' work, only one-thirtieth of the work has been done. e work has been done, and that according to their own showing. They claim to have taken out 4,000,000 cubic metres of earth along the axis of the canal, and admit that 180,000,000 out 4,000,000 cubic metres of earth along the axis of the canal, and admit that 180,000,000 must be removed. In the three and a half years they have expended on the canal alone, according to their books here, 58,000,000 soles—say 249,000,000 United States gold. Somewhat telling figures. To say that the canal will be opened in 1888 is a piece of pure imagination, to use the mildest word possible in one's vocabulary. A recent report shows that some 80,000,000 cubic metres are under contract, with delays extending from six to thirty months. No new contractors are offering. Such being the case, just one-fourth is under contract and one-thirtieth has been removed, and yet the company make an engineer say that the canal will be opened in 1888. Naturally, they want things to be couleur de rose; they will want a new loan in January. This canal is a magnificent joke; such the shareholders will find it later. It resembles the rocking horse. "It moves, without advancing."

To return to the work completed, about one-twentieth of the dredging has been done, and some of it has been done two and three times over. A cut at Gatun filled, the Star and Heradd says, as a result of three hours rain. The work has been done well, and the one-sixty-fifth of that completed is satisfactory. Of the earthworks, say one-fortieth has been finished, but of this much will have to be done over, as the rains wash it right back again. Roughly, one-thirtieth has been done, they say, ride the official paper, one-inhirtieth, or 4,000,000 cubic metres all toid.

The machinery (office) is ponderous; the red tape kills the work. French officialism, French jealousies, &c., greatly hamper it. The canal is officered to death. There are nearly 800 officers of various grades.

The company have an immense amount of machinery, largely from France and the United States, Beigium and England. A great deal of the French machinery was old, Su-z piant, and a great deal of it is useless. Some old iron, it is said, has been sold for baliast. New machinery is exposed

centum.

Canal contractors have erected many wooden Villages of American lumber near the railway, the men are well housed, but while these settlements are fearfully expensive to keep up, the actual work's neglected sadiy, and drags, through general incapacity.

The Chagres River is the vast and mighty problem that to this hour remains unsettled despite the announcement that the canni will be opened in 1888. A contour survey is being made even now at this writing. What that river can do in its way of a flood is well known.

Every four or flye years great floods cover the

be opened in 1883. A contour survey is being made even now at this writing. What that river can do in its way of a flood is well known. Every four or five years great floods cover the valley of the Chagres. The last was in 1879 when the whole valley from Emperador, 12 miles from this city, just over the "divide," to Tiger Hill—a distance of 24 miles—was under water. The canal follows the railroad, as the readers of The Sun are aware, and the latter runs from Empire direct to Colon, via Tiger Hill. The whole track between these points was under water. In places 12 or 14 feet covered it. Parts of the road were washed away, and the water reached the girders of the Barbacoas Bridge, 40 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Barbacoas is halfway between Panama and Aspinwall. The water was fully 80 feet above the level of the sea. At Gamboa where they propose building the great dam, it stood 70 feet above mean level. It undermined the iron bridge at Barbacoas, swelling to 51 feet above sea level. The village of Gatun was nearly washed out to sea. Great misery prevalled. The people sought ratuge on the hill tops. A canal engineer, then here left Emperation in a canoe, and landed in Tiger Hill, Mr. Soas by name, a brother of the Mexican Consul in this city. We have had an old-fash loned flood since the French have been hers. The readers of Tax Sux must remember that the canal will cross the Panama Hailroad thirteen times, and runs directly across this district. When this is borne in mind we can see what mighty problems are in store for De Lessespe and his engineers. Engineers of American and European fame consider a happy solution of this problem almost impossible. The company have an idea of turning the Chagres off near Gamboa—in other words, want to cut a new bed for it—for a distance of seven miles, and then to build the dam that is to hold these tropical floods and let them into the new channel. It is a very doubtful problem, one, in fact, that Blanchet and Dingler could not settle, and they stand before it to Ten thousand to twelve thousand men are on the work, the expenses are enormous, and thus the matter stands. In my next letter I shall enter into the question in detail. CANADA. d to twelve thousand man

Binine's Family of Officeh

Blaine has a large number of relatives holdng offices under the United States Government and the State Government of Maine. A number Sil life places. Biaine's brother is a Major in the United States Army. He was promoted to his present rank through the Maine

Blaine's son, Walker Blaine, is counsel for the United States in the French Claims' Commission, a place paying well, and with little work. He was Assistant Secre ary of State. He owes his place to the Blaine name. ary of State. He owes his place to the Binine name.
Blaine's nephewa, Augustus and Imac A Stanwood,
held first-class clorkships in the Custom House.
Blaine's wife's relative, James A Dodge, is a special
Inspector in the Custom House, connected with Agent

napector in the Custom House, connec A Blaine nophew named Stinson is an internal

Blaine has two cousins in the army as officers, and any number of minor relatives in other departments of

R. B. Hayee's Name at Chicago, From the Waterbury American.

It ought not to be a matter of special note that a Republican President's name was received with honor in a Republican Convention, but it is. The name of Mr. Hayes has been treated with unaccountable neglect, and even with insuit, by Republicans. It has been the fashion to sneer and length at it. So doubtful was he the fashion to sneer and longh at it. So doubtful was he of its reception that in opaning the late Convention Chairman Sabin, though mentioning all the other Republican Fresidents, passed over Mr. Hayes. The omission was immediately noticed and commented on all over the brilding. But a later speaker, we think it was Mr. Heuderson, brought out the name with a significance that made a test of the Convention sentiment unavoidable. There ole. There was a moment's hesitation, and the the applause came. There was none of the the applause came. There was none of the screaming and howling in which the vast assemblage had indulged so freely over other names. But a steady and increas-ing volume of sound went up from all over the building, a clapping of hands such as greeted the speeches of Mr. Brandeges and Mr. Long, and was a tribute of respect rather than of enthousaws.

Blatse Bassers. From the Pitteburgh Post.

If it is true, as stated, that the Republicans propose to christen their campaign clubs after some of Mr. Siaine's most famous exploits, a fine selection is open to them. Thus we would have, of course:

The Northern Pacific Bond, Stock and Land Grabbers.

Banner—Blaine explaining to Fisher how the \$25,000 operation will do for a fiyer."

The Malligan Guards. Banner—Blaine on his knees

begging for the guilty letters.

The Mulligan Letter Carriers. Bannor—Bisine making off with the letters obtained by fraud and retained by force.
The Little Rock and Fort Smith Rattlers. Banner..."

The Parliamentary Pointers. Banner-Blaine bar raining his rulings as Speaker to land-grabbing corporations.

The Plumed Knight Phalanx. Banner—Blaine's cheap
substitute detailed for a soft and safe place at home; reverse side, Blaine collecting the bounty from his county.

Music, "As We Go Marching Through Maine."

o Inviscibles. Banner-Bully the Wesk and ringe to the Strong. The Corporation and Menopoly Conduttieri. Banner-"Biaine is a live man, and will make a live President."-Jay Gould. Clube organized on Diaine's principles and christens

as indicated, would not only be an inspiration to his followers, but biographical of their chief. The Issue Now. From the Green Bay (Wit.) Advoc

To defeat the Republican ticket, the Demo-To descent the Republican ticket, the Demo-erats must let minor issues ge by and present not only their best men, but an army of voters united and deter-mined. The Republicans themselves have given as planty of reasons why these two gentlemen should not be elected to all the highest positions in the gift of the THE LIMITS OF VIRCOM

WHAT IS GOING ON IN BUCIETY.

The most conspicuous feature of society

just at present is its absence. The rows of brown-stone houses have already taken on their summer aspect of barred windows above.

and areas well garnished with blooming beau-

ties below. Familiar faces are missed from club windows, and those that remain wear an expression of vacuity and boredom. Foot

people can walk leisurely across Fifth avenue

without risk to life or limb, and the consumers

of ice cream and strawberry shortcake at the

ladies' favorite lunch counter are becoming by

degrees so beautifully few that it is quite pos-sible to take a roll or a sandwish without feel-

ing as if one had dropped into a menagerie.

Yet, in spite of all this, many cottages at

Yot, in spite or all this, many cottages as Newport are still barred and bolied, hotels are unopened at Long Branch, New London, and Saratoga, gardens are hardly made among the Borkshire hills, and the winter snows are only

just melting in the Adirondack region." Where in the world are all the people gone

to?" was the question at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday. "They are gone to out-of-the-

way places to rest and recuperate." was the re-

ply of one of the knowing ones.
Driving parties, riding parties, fishing and

sketching parties, and even botanizing expedi-tions are now quite the rage. Niagara and

Trenton Falls, the Delaware Water Gap, Lake

Mohunk, and other mountainous regions are

full of tourists, who, with well-filled flasks in their pockets, snap their fingers at total absti-

nence hotels, and spend whole days, like Dr. Syntax, in search of the picturesque. West

Point takes a great many at this season, and col-

lege commencements all over the country draw fathers and mothers, as well as sisters, cousins,

and aunts, to the scene of the "sweet boy grad-

uates' "triumphs or fallures. Harvard class day,

which occurs next week, will be, as usual,

an occasion for social display and enjoyment.

where dancing, firting, and racketing will be

delightfully mingled with salutatories, valedic-

The Coney Island races had a large attend-

ance both on Tuesday and Thursday, atthough

the upper boxes were not all filled on either

day. There is a free-and-easy, go-as-you-please

sharacter about these races which makes them

extremely popular with both gentlemen and ladies of a sporting turn. The formality and elegance, the dressing and coaching parade of

the Jerome Park meetings are absent, and the

ladies sit in their boxes and communicate at

their own pleasure with the pool booths through

the intervention of the small army of telegraph

boys who run to and fro, take the money, buy

the tickets, and bring back the winnings, when

any are to be had, with surprising exactness and celerity. Thus ladies are able to use their

out reference to brothers, husbands, or best

friends, and, judging from the number of mes-

sengers who were constantly in motion from

some of the boxes, a good many purses must

have needed replenishing, and a good many

summer outfits be still somewhat incomplete

As the best founded hopes and most enrefully

adjusted calculations were completely upset,

possible that the purses may be even more

empty than before and the summer tollets

still unpaid for. Among those who occupied

boxes were Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, with

whom were Mr. and Mrs. Frank White and Mr.

Richard Cambril. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the

fortunate winner of the day, was accompanied by Mrs. Lorillard and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert

Pell. Gen. and Mrs. Burnett matronized Miss Wetmore, and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes had Miss

Livingston and Miss May Bird under her care.

The most successful venture of the day was "Jim's Tips," which everybody bought "for the fun of it," and which must have netted

quite a harvest of quartors to the enterprising

youngster who originated and circulated the

the American boy in every class of life is cer-

pards. For downright push and impudence

The first meeting of the Essex County Hunt

Races was a decided social success. Large par-

ties were on the ground from Orange, Eliza-

both, and Long Island, and the ranks of society

people at Jerome Park on that day were ob-

viously thinned by the interest felt in the gen-

tiemen steeplechasers at Waverley. The fact that Long Island carried off the honors and trophies was a triumph to the friends of Mr.

Cheever and Mr. Work-who certainly have

shown themselves to be about as good jockeys

as ever brought horses up to the judges' stand.

Town weddings are pretty well played out,

and those of the past week will probably close

the list for this season. Miss Garretson was married to Mr. Samuel Howland Russell on

Tuesday in Zion Church. The wedding was attended with considerable pomp and circum-

stance, and the reception would have been

large but for the lateness of the season. Among

however, by the heavy rains of Thursday, it is

among the fair inmates.

tainly unequalled.

tories, and the taking of diplomas.

Feate of Scoling with Microscopic Aid-Lock-ing Through a Ply's Eye. It has been asserted that the eye of the common bouse fly is capable of discerning an object the five-millionth of an inch in diameter. Prof. Rogers of Cambridge says he can distinguish lines ruled in glass which are only 1-50,000 of an inch apart, simply by unaided vision. Prof. J. Le Conte, however, places the imit of human vision for good eyes at the -1,000 of an inch as the smallest distance at which two objects can be seen apart.

To appreciate the perfection of the eye as an

instrument, it may be interesting to notice how the other senses would perform the same work. For instance, if we take a pair of dividers and tick on each point a mustard seed, so that the impression on the skin shall not be too pun-gent, and then try on another person, whose eyes are shut, the least distance apart at which two distinct impressions can be perceived, it will be found that on the middle of the back it is about three inches; on the arm or back of the hand, about % to % of an inch; on the palm, about & of an inch; on the finger tipe

the hand, about % to % of an inch; on the palm, about % of an inch; on the finger tips about 1-12 or 1-16 of an inch; and on the tip of the tongue, about 1-20 of an inch or less.

Combining human vision with the powers of the most powerful and perfect compound microscope, it is found that the limit of vision is reached when lines 146,528 to the inch are separated, and that the theoretical limit of the power to discern a single object is about 1-118. One of on inch. This limit has been nearly but not quite reached by most perfect instruments.

When, therefore, the maximum power of human vision, backed by the most powerful and perfect microscopes, does not reach much over about one hundred thousandth of an inch to any kind of unsided vision is apparent. The eyes of many insects are indeed extraordinary organs, and what we generally designate as the eye of a fix is really a compound eye, made up of hundreds and even thousands of separate lenses called cocalities. Of these the common house fly has 4,000 in the two eyes. The structure of these occalities is well known, the optical part of each consisting of two lenses, which combined form a double convex lens. That each occalities are as a separate eye can be easily proved by detaching the whole of the front of the compound eye, and by manipulation with a microscope it is not difficult to examine a photograph or other object through it. When this is done a distinct image is seen in each occellite. Dr. W. B. Carpenter has shown that each occilite reflects but a small portion of the image looked at, and that it requires the combined action of the 4,000 lenses of the fly to produce the same effect as that seen by the one human eye. The human eye is, therefore, a far more perfect ontical instrument than the eye of the fix.

Insects have besides these immense compound eyes as an eye of insects have to depend on the single eyes, the compound eyes of insects it it is extrainly known. The writer of this article, who is himself well acquainted with the anatomy of insects, co

who is a great authority on such questions, and who says:

"I have given considerable attention to the investigation of compound eyes, but have made no discovery that would lead to the conclusion that their power of vision with respect so small objects exceeds that of the simple eyes of the higher animals. The images of objects formed in the separate lenses compound the compound eye are proportionally small, and the question whether insects can see smaller objects than animals furnished with single eyes is not a question of optics, but of the sensitiveness of the optic nerve, and consequently, in the present condition of our knowledge, a matter of mere conjecture."

THE EFFECT OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

Difference of the Post Office Income.

... 11,825,618 05

Sales of stamps for quarter ending Sept. 10,088,500 58

843 052 748 74 TWO-CENT POSTAGE (PARTLY ESTIMATED). Sales of stamps for quarter ending Dec. 31.

....\$10,678,674 32

Beyestting a Newspaper CANAJOHARIE, June 13 .- The New York Times Republicans, when on their way from th Chicago Convention, offered \$1 per copy of the Fines at this station without success. Many Republicans (Half Breeds), who paid for the Fines a year ahead, have or-dered it discontinued. In Gloversville 75 patrons of the dered it disco

Fines refused it in one day.

Prom the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. George Jones of the Fines: "For every subscriber the Fines has lost it has gained two, and the circulation to-day is much larger than before the nomination of James G. Blaine for Freedent. The policy of the Fines is clearly defined, and the paper speaks for itself. It is positively an anti-Blaine paper. Some may think that this means the support of the Democratic nomines. The future will develop that. The Fines intends to continue its opposition to Blaine. Of this there can be vary little doubt, and the increasing circulation of the paper shows plainly that there are a large number of intelligent readers who are of the same way of thinking."

The Vice-Presidential Nombu

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Spotted Jim" and "Black Jack" ticket, nominated by combination of Republican factions, has aroused increase as to the candidates to be presented by the coming Democratic Convention. There is great discussion as to who shall occupy the first place on the tioket; but let the delegates keep their hade clear and remember that we want first-class statesmen to occupy both places on our banners this time. The second my man to the afternation of the control of the place of the first, and worthy in every want on the place of the first, and worthy in every want of the place of the first is any possible future contingney. How York, June 14

A Romark from Michigan.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Tilden refuses, and the nomination goes to New York. Mr. Cleveland is the strongest outside of the State. But Claveland is the strongest estaids of the State. But Flower would be vary satisfactory here. Claveland seems to enjoy the confidence of business men. Butler would poil more Republican vates here, but would lose one-third of the besuccrats. Gen. Palmer would be more than satisfactory, and Thurman, the noticest of here of them all, would set every one wild. But we look to a satisfactory candidate for New York Democrats and have no fear as to the result. Gen. Palmer or Gen. hearman can carry Michigan, but Michigan is not the State we are looking after so much.

Admira, Mich., June 11.

Mike Oregan's Divided District. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to correct the idea that Mike Cregan rules the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club, as would appear by your heading. "Blaine Good Enough for organ." The club has no connection whatever with Mike Cregan or his principles. This is the association which, through its contesting delegates at the Congresional Convention, was able to left the public see once more just what kind of a man held. The general impression that Mike Cregan owns the district and all the voters in it is a mitriake.

New York, June 10.

It is the Best Preservative Known TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is the sment used in bedding the wires of the main cables in he suchorage of the Brooklyn Bridge likely to preserve hem or will they deteriorate? EASY NEW YORK.

Complain to the Heatth Department. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir Is there not an ordinance forbidding the beating of carpets in occur yards? Is there a way to equech a noisy parrot?

Young Rossevelt Never Sald It. From the Eventue Post.

We sent the following despatch to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in Dakota, two days ago: "A st. 'sul
deepatch reports you as saying the Republican platform
is admirable; that you will not holt; that you have
personal objections to Mr. Blaine; that Mr. Blane will
sweep the West and Ohis, earry all New Kagland, and
you do not think it impossible to carry New York. Does
this represent what you have said?"

To this we this morning received the following anawer, which, we trust, will cause the Tribune to stop
saying that fir. Roosevett is going to "take off his cont'
with "the boys" for Blaine:
"To my knowledge had no interview for publication;
never said anything like what you report. May have
said topposed Blains for public reasons not personal te
myself.

Making it Hight.

From the Philadelphia Call. Prom the Philadelphia Cail.

Bailroad Magnata—See hore, sirl this won't do. You sell me that sugar at 10 cents a pound, and I have just found out that Journal as pound, and I have just found out that Journal are been charging my son 15 cents for the same brand.

Grocer—But you see, sir, your son lives in the next square, close by while you reside a mile away, and I have been afraid that if idit not sell to you at a low previous would prefer to buy at some grocery nearer how you would prefer to buy at some grocery nearer how you would prefer to buy at some grocery nearer hose to disceriminate against my son in that way just because ha lives sear you.

Grocer—Well, I will stop it.

E. E. Reguete—And let him have his sugar at 10 cents? Grocer—No. I will charge you 15 cents.

the pretty people present were Miss Rosalie and Miss Kitty Waldo, Miss Daisy Wyeth, Miss Constance Bowden, and Miss Grace Russell, The wedding of Mr. James Renwick, Jr., and

Miss Viola Biodgett was interesting chiefly from the earnestness and solemnity with which the young couple pledged their faith and the solid respectability of the rather grave and serious company who were assembled beneath the roof of old St. Mark's to witness the marriage. Representatives of all the old families of Benwick. Brevoort, Stuyvesant, Rutherford, Rodgers, and Hosack were among the guests. Mrs. John L. Bullivan and Mrs. Newman, daughters of the late Dr. Kearny Rodgers, ladies who once graced the most brill iant circles, but who, of late years, have passed

almost out of sight, were also present. The wedding breakfast which usually follows the church coremony was on this occasion given by Mr. Robert Sedgwick, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, quite early in the day, and a very small gathering of relatives and friends assembled after the marriage to speed the young couple on their life's journey.

Mr. William Martin Conway, who married last week the stepdaughter of Mr. Manton Marbie, Miss Lambard, is the only son of the late Canon Conway of Westminster Abbey. He s a member of the Alpine Club, and has climbed most of the difficult peaks in Europe, mere Matterhorns not counting. The M. A., has just published at its own press and expense a volume by him entitled "The Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the Fifteenth Century." Mr. Conway's recent paper in the London Atheneum, proving the Ra-phael painting, bought last fall for the Louvre and now in the Salon Carré, to be in fact by Perugino, has been endorsed by Sidney Colvin of the British Museum and by the famous foreill of Milan, and is a fair specimen of the methods with which the art critics of the present generation rival the critics of literature. A recent issue of a popular London journal

levotes several columns to what is called "A Plea for Scraps," in which the wastefulness attending the feasting and banqueting of the London season is severely commented on. The writer is eloquent over the rich and costly food at dinners and balls, which is heaped upon plates only to be taken away almost and sometimes entirely untusted, and doubtless the sight is a sorrowful one to the thoughtful and benevolent observer. But if the same phi-lanthropist could catch a glimpse of the pantries, kitchens, and offices of an American watering place hotel during or after dinner hour, his indignation would be increased ten-fold. The waste is something monstrous and incredible. Half the poor families of the neighborhood might be nourished upon what is here thrown to the dogs.

Visitors at the Paris exhibition of pictures on Friday of week before last had the opportunity of seeing there the Prince of Wales and his party, which consisted of the Duchess of Hamilton and Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain., The synosure of all eyes was, of course, Miss Chamberlain, before whose remarkable beauty all others pale. The Prince of Wales's greatest pleasure has been in the society of the yourg merican during his recent visit in Paris, and he pronounces her the personification of all that is good and beautiful. Virot has called his most fashionable summer bat "the Chamberiain," in honor of the young lady.